

**TOILERS-SMASH THE
CHAINS OF SLAVERY!
BEFORE YOU RISES
A DAWN OF FREE-
DOM !**

LENIN

have placed upon us. It is time that we joined our fellow workers of other lands in the struggle—under a common flag bearing the words: **"Workers of all countries, unite!"**

In France, England, Germany and other lands where the workers have already closed their ranks and won important rights, the First of May is a general holiday of all labor.

The workers leave the dark factories and parade the main streets in well-ordered lines with flags and music. They show their masters their power grown strong and join in numerous crowded assemblies to listen to speeches in which the victories achieved over the bosses are recounted and the plans for future struggles are developed.

Because they are afraid of strikes no individual boss dare fine or punish the workers who are absent from work on this day. On this day the workers also fling their chief demand in the teeth of the bosses: **"Eight-hour day."** In other countries the workers are already proclaiming this. There was a time—and not so long ago—when they also didn't have the right

we are deprived of now, the right to give voice to our needs, when they were in such slavery as we are in now. But thru relentless struggle and heavy sacrifice they have won the right to take up collectively the affairs of labor. Let us wish our brothers that their struggle soon lead to the desired goal, to a society in which there will be no masters and no slaves, no capitalists and no wage workers, but all will work together and all will enjoy the good things of life together.

Comrades, if we fight unitedly and together, then the time is not far off when we too will be in a position openly to join the common struggle of the workers of all lands, without distinction of race or creed, against the capitalists of the whole world. Our strong arm will rise and the chains of slavery will fall. The toilers of Russia will arise and terror will strike the hearts of the capitalists and of all other enemies of the workingclass.

LEAGUE FOR THE STRUGGLE FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF THE WORKINGCLASS.

Petersburg, May 1, 1896.



MAY DAY!!

And he concluded:

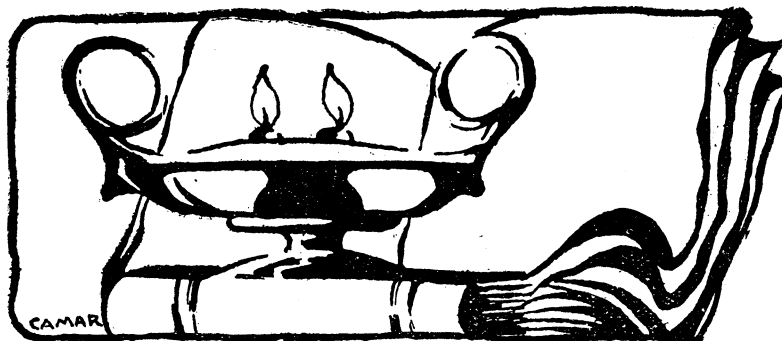
" A further task is to prepare for proletarian unity on the trade union and political field."

And Renaudel indignantly cites the speech by Maurin from the "l'Etincelle": "The split was poorly executed in Tours." In other words they should not have separated from the left (from the Communist) but from the right, from the opportunists.

All these phenomena have of course, only a qualified value. Their presentation must naturally emphasize the new even if but to be able to combat the conservative inclinations in our ranks that sometimes underestimate the new.

It was not the task of this analysis to present the old, the known, the opportunist, the coun-

ter-revolutionary in the Social Democracy. In the final appraisal of these new phenomena, however, one must maintain the **correct proportions**. One must not forget for one minute that Social Democracy is and remains the ideology and organization of opportunism, that it is the representative not of the interests of the proletariat, but of those of the labor aristocracy. Still less can one succumb to the illusion that international Social Democracy, despite this left gesture, will ever be able to develop into a revolutionary party. The leader of the proletarian revolution can only be the Communist Party and the investigation of all left sentiments and left wings of the Social Democracy must be undertaken from the viewpoint of the development of the Communist Parties.



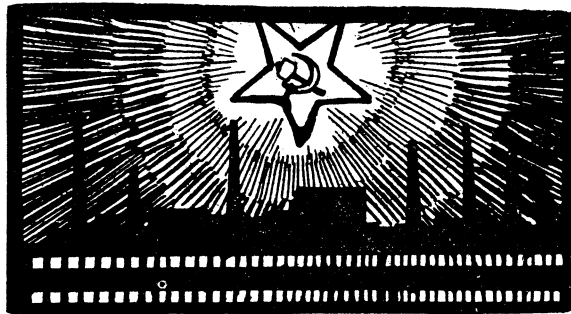
such an important factor in the economics of American imperialism. Mexico sends to the United States raw materials necessary for American industry. She imports manufactured products. Furthermore her imports from this country include about \$20,000,000 of machinery, \$13,000,000 of iron and steel foundry products and \$12,500,000 of automobiles, tires, vehicles and rolling stock. This represents to a considerable degree fixed capital which links up the American iron and steel industry more and more tightly with Mexico's industrial develop-

ment—and which many times is actually merely an addition to direct American investment in the country.

Mexico fits “naturally” into the economic order of American imperialism. The results achieved by American finance-capital under present conditions already show vividly the gains to be secured by direct imperial monopolization.

These are some of the reasons why the Mexican Question could not be and is not now a dead issue.

(Continued in June issue).



True it is difficult to imagine a "more satisfactory" result for du Pont, but it is easy to see the trail of misery that this "satisfactory" result has carried along with it for the workers.

Let us again take another large corporation from whom the government buys, The Anaconda Copper Mining Company. The Anaconda Copper Mining Company paid \$65,275,000 in cash dividends during the years 1915 to 1918. It also paid off a funded debt of \$15,000,000 in the same period, and invested, besides, \$54,466,703 in improvements. After this outlay, it had, on January 1, 1919, a net quick surplus of \$39,926,000 as compared with \$4,688,204 in 1914.

The United States Steel, with a total capital invested of \$750,000,000, made a profit in 1916 and 1917 of \$888,931,511.

This is the story of all the large corporations. While the battlefields were fertilized with the rotting blood and flesh of the soldiers, the millionaires at home reaped a harvest of gold.

Is the Soldier a Man?

And in the army the soldier is spied upon, watched, driven, and preyed upon by all sorts of schemes to make him a more efficient murder machine. The propaganda for enlistments screams louder than ever the lies that make a soldier enlist. When Walter Trumbull was released from jail he said that hardly a soldier would remain in Hawaii if it wasn't that they were unable to get off the island.

The intense and almost frantic denial by the government that the soldier has the most ordinary rights will become more intense and more frantic as the class struggle at home becomes sharper.

We Must Win the Army!

For us, our task is to win the soldier to us. He is born out of the working class and joined the army either because of economic pressure or because he was carried away by the lying lure of adventure and travel. In America we have many instances of soldiers refusing to attack striking workers when ordered to do so by their officers. This tradition must be strengthened. We must learn to act as a force which will help the soldier fight for better conditions for himself. The need for such a struggle will increase with still greater bureaucratization of the government as a result of the onward march of imperialism. The soldier is a powerful ally of the worker during a period of crisis. The winning of the army was one of the great achievements of our Russian comrades which made possible a successful revolution. The leaders of the struggle of the workers must not overlook this very important ally to the proletariat. Not only the origin of the soldier but also the conditions of his life make possible our close approach to him. We cannot be sentimental pacifists against war, but must realistically face the fact of a great army which we must win.

In Sweden, Comrade Brettling, the secretary of the Young Communist International section there, said during the course of an anti-militarist address that, "The capitalist class is teaching the soldiers to shoot, it is our task to point out the direction." He was given six months at hard labor for this. But that is the discomfort which revolutionary workers accept as a matter of course.



perialism, the newest and strongest and the last to participate in the world slaughter for a share of the capitalist loot.

"America has occupied the first place amongst free and cultured countries as far as the height of development of the productive forces and the application of machinery and all the latest achievements of technique are concerned. At the same time, America has become one of the foremost countries for the profoundness of the gulf that exists between a handful of brazen millionaires indulging in debauchery and luxury on the one hand, and millions of toilers eternally living on the verge of pauperism on the other. The American people, that has given the world the example of the revolutionary war against feudal slavery, finds itself in a state of the most modern capitalist wage slavery in the hands of a few millionaires. It plays the role of hired hangmen, who, to the advantage of the rich rascals, crushed the Filipinos in 1898 under the pretext of 'liberating them,' and, in 1918, is attempting to crush the Russian Socialist Republic, under the pretext of 'defending it from the Germans.'"*

The sober estimation of the condition of the American labor movement at the present day did not shake Lenin's belief in the revolutionary future of the American proletariat.

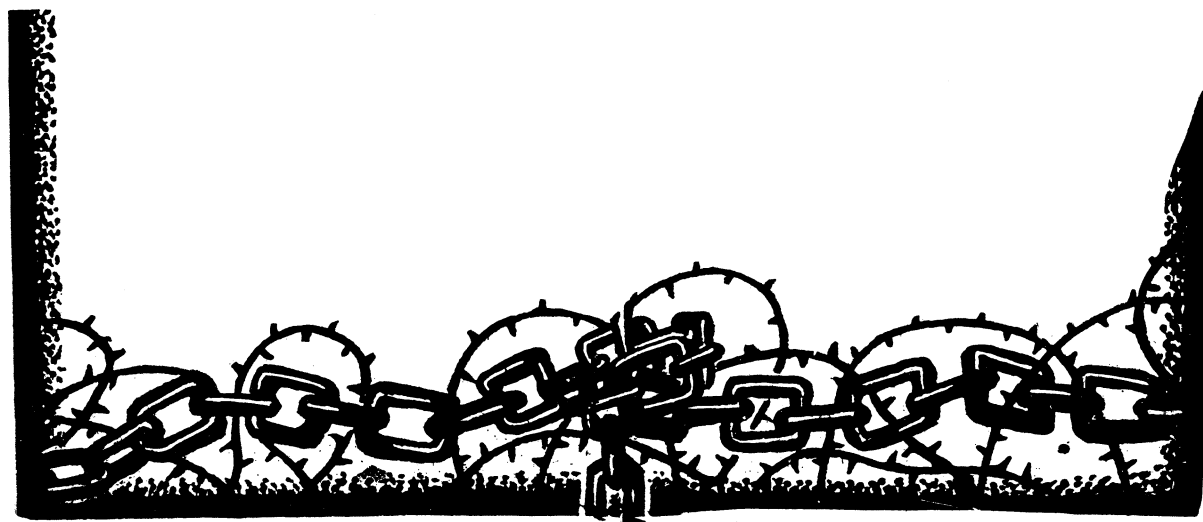
"The American people have revolutionary

*Same work.

traditions which have been adopted by the best representatives of the American proletariat who have frequently expressed their complete sympathy with us Bolsheviks. These traditions are the war for liberation against the British in the 18th century and the civil war of the 19th century."

Just as these revolutionary movements were "lawful," progressive and necessary (as is also recognized by representatives of the bourgeois), so is the war against the bourgeoisie for the overthrow of wage slavery also lawful, necessary and holy to an immeasurably greater degree. (Meanwhile, "the representatives and defenders of the bourgeoisie, as well as the Socialist reformists, frightened by the bourgeoisie, cannot and will not understand the necessity and lawfulness of civil war").

The practical revolutionary theoretician, Lenin, soberly examined the perspectives of the American labor movement, and the tremendous difficulties facing it. He firmly believed because he firmly knew (armed with the revolutionary-Marxist method) that in time the American proletariat would also enter the world army of the socialist revolution as one of its strongest detachments. "The American workers will not follow the bourgeoisie. They will stand with us in the civil war against the bourgeoisie. In this conviction I am supported by the entire history of the international as well as of the American labor movement."



Review

MARX-ENGELS ARCHIV.

Zeitschrift des Marx-Engels Institute in Moskau. Herausgegeben von D. Rjazanov. I. Band. Marx-Engels Archiv Verlagsgesellschaft. M. B. H. Frankfurt A. M. (1925), V. I, pp. 550.

IT is indeed gratifying that Marxian scholarship has at last attained the possibility of organization and has found in the Marx-Engels Institute and the Marx-Engels Archive a central and unifying force. The Marxist Institute and its scientific organ promise to do what neither Grunberg's "Archive" nor the Archive of the S. P. D. at Berlin have been able to do, in spite of the fact that the former has become the center of all socialist research, and the latter is the possessor of invaluable source material in the form of newspapers, documents, letters, etc.

The work of the Institute in preparing a scientific edition of the complete works of Marx and Engels, in which the Archive will participate, as well as its activity along the entire line of the socialist and labor movement, will serve as a stimulus to Marxian research in every possible direction. The entire sphere of the superstructure, philosophy, religion, ethics, law, art, etc., in short, every form of human ideology, awaits a systematic, historic-materialistic investigation. And it is a sphere which cannot be neglected, not only for immediate practical reasons, but also from the point of view of an organized proletarian world-view. In this direction, the work and influence of the Institute will be invaluable.

THE Moscow Institute, which was founded in December, 1920, at the suggestion of its present director, Prof. D. Rjazanov, is primarily a research institute. It has set as its aim the creation of the best possible conditions for the study of the origin and development of the theory and practice of scientific socialism, of revolutionary Communism, as it was created and formulated by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. The Institute goes farther, however, in organizing and directing a comprehensive research program, which finds expression in its publications.

Working in the face of great practical difficulties, the Institute has finally been able to build up a library of over 175,000 volumes, including material of utmost importance to the student of the socialist and labor movement. Special collections covering different aspects of the world movement were bought and the library was organized to be of practical use to the investigator. There are sections devoted to Marx and Engels, philosophy, political economy, sociology, philosophy of law, socialism, foreign affairs, Germany, France, England, a section for

BOOKS On COMMUNISM

The Communist Manifesto By Karl Marx and Frederick Engels.

The first and greatest statement of the position of Communism in relation to the working class and the decaying capitalist class.

Price (cloth), \$.60
(paper), .10

The A. B. C. of Communism By Bukharin and Preobrazhensky.

The authors were commissioned by the Russian Communist Party to write a complete and simple explanation of Communism. The student will find this book a gem of Communist teachings.

Price (paper), \$.50

Supplement to the A. B. C. of Communism

Questions and notes on the original work for study class use.

Price (paper), \$.05

The People's Marx Edited by Julian Borchardt.

An abridged popular edition of Marx's three volumes of Capital, 285 pages composed of choice and important extractions presented in a sequence that will assist the beginner in the study of Marxism. It is supplemented by an essay of Borchardt's on Marx's theory of crises.

Price (paper), \$.75



The Menace of Opportunism

The revolutionary movement has its dangers from within. Unless it can guard the crystal clearness of the principles and policies that lead to power its progress is retarded—and the movement endangered.

Clarity of principle is essential to correct policies. This booklet is a splendid contribution to Communist clarity.

Price \$.15

Two Speeches by Karl Marx

Address to the Communist League in 1850 and the inaugural address to the International Workingmen's Association in 1864.

Price (paper), \$.05

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
CHICAGO, ILL.



One of Three Food Relief Stations Supported by the INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID.

In Passaic, New Jersey

Where the sun shines upon dire want and misery—18,000 men, women, and young workers are on the picket line—they have been there for twelve long weeks, in active combat against starvation wages. They do not fear police clubs, tear gas, imprisonment—but

They Must Have Food!

60,000 human beings depend upon their fellow workers and friends to help them keep the wolf from the door—while they are fighting for a living wage and the right to be organized.

The Bosses Say—STARVE THEM INTO SUBMISSION!

The I. W. A. Says—FEED THEM ONTO VICTORY!

----- Cut Out This Slip and Mail with Your Contribution. DO IT NOW! -----

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID,
1553 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
National Office,

Dear Friends: Enclosed find \$..... as a contribution for Passaic textile strike relief.

Signed.....Address.....

City.....State.....